



Optimal drinking water softening by the use of water quality indicators

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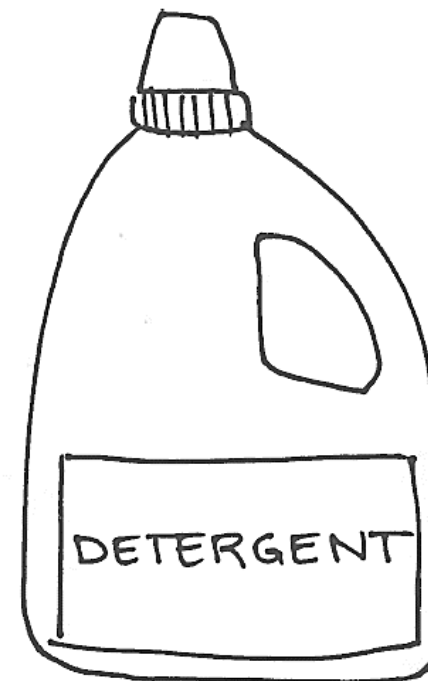
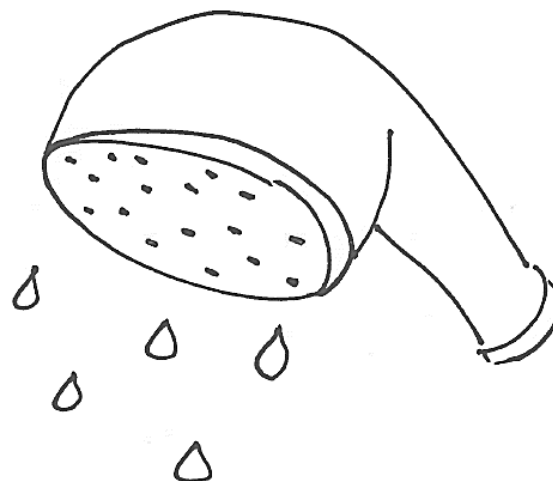
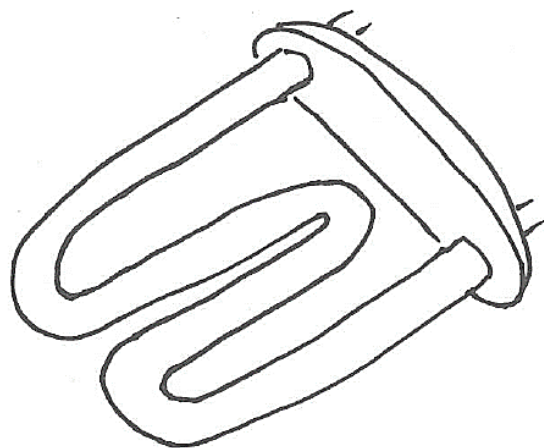
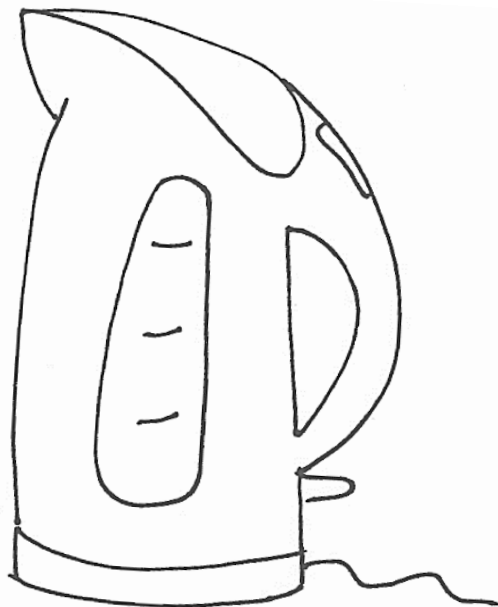


EWA Specialised Workshop May 9th 2019

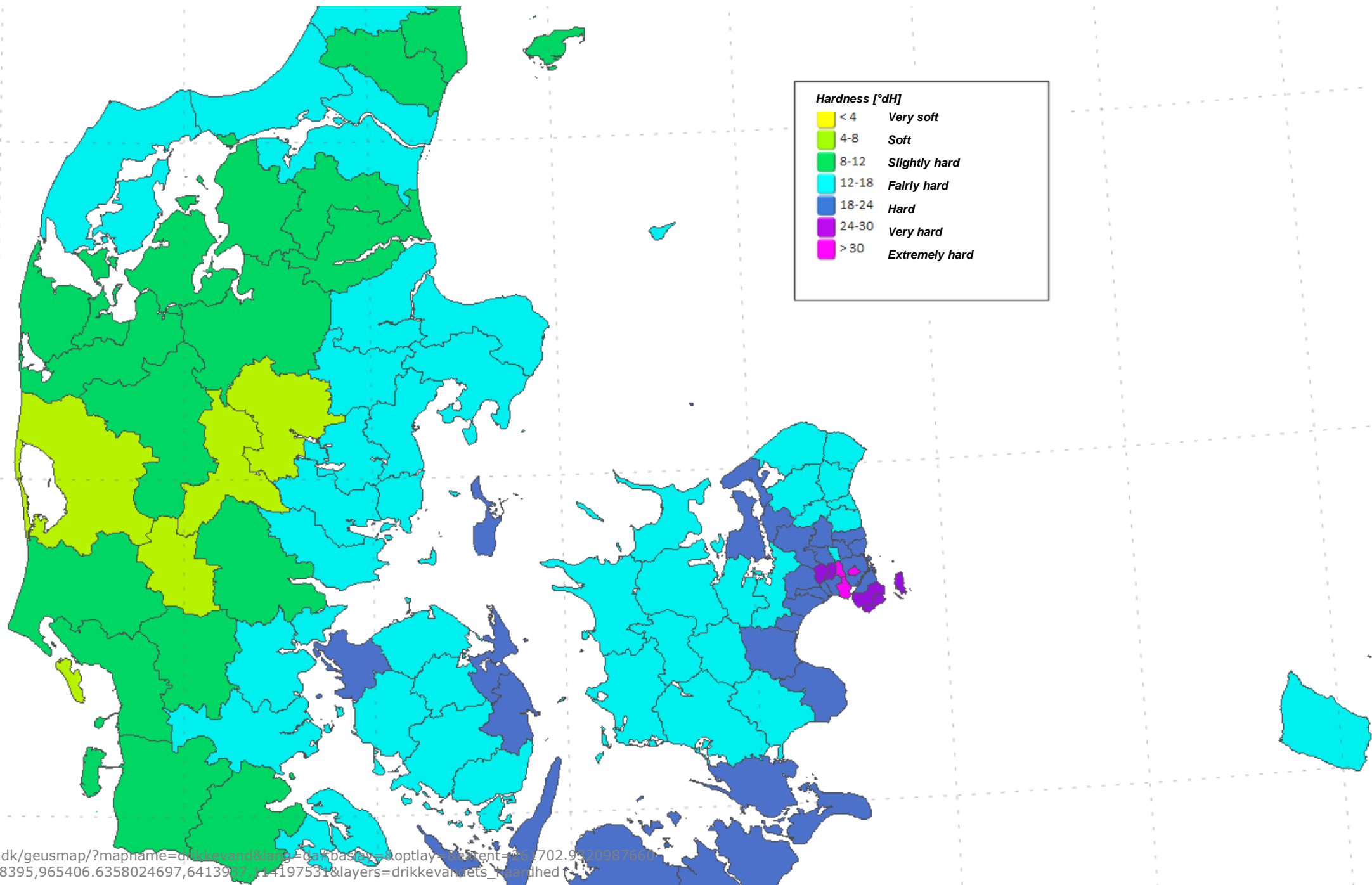
Camilla Tang, Per S. Rosshaug, John B. Kristensen, Cor Merks, Martin Rygaard, Hans-Jørgen Albrechtsen

Optimal drinking water softening by the use of water quality indicators

Water hardness



Ca^{2+} Mg^{2+}



Sejerø and Yderby Lyng
Membrane filtration (desalination)
2017

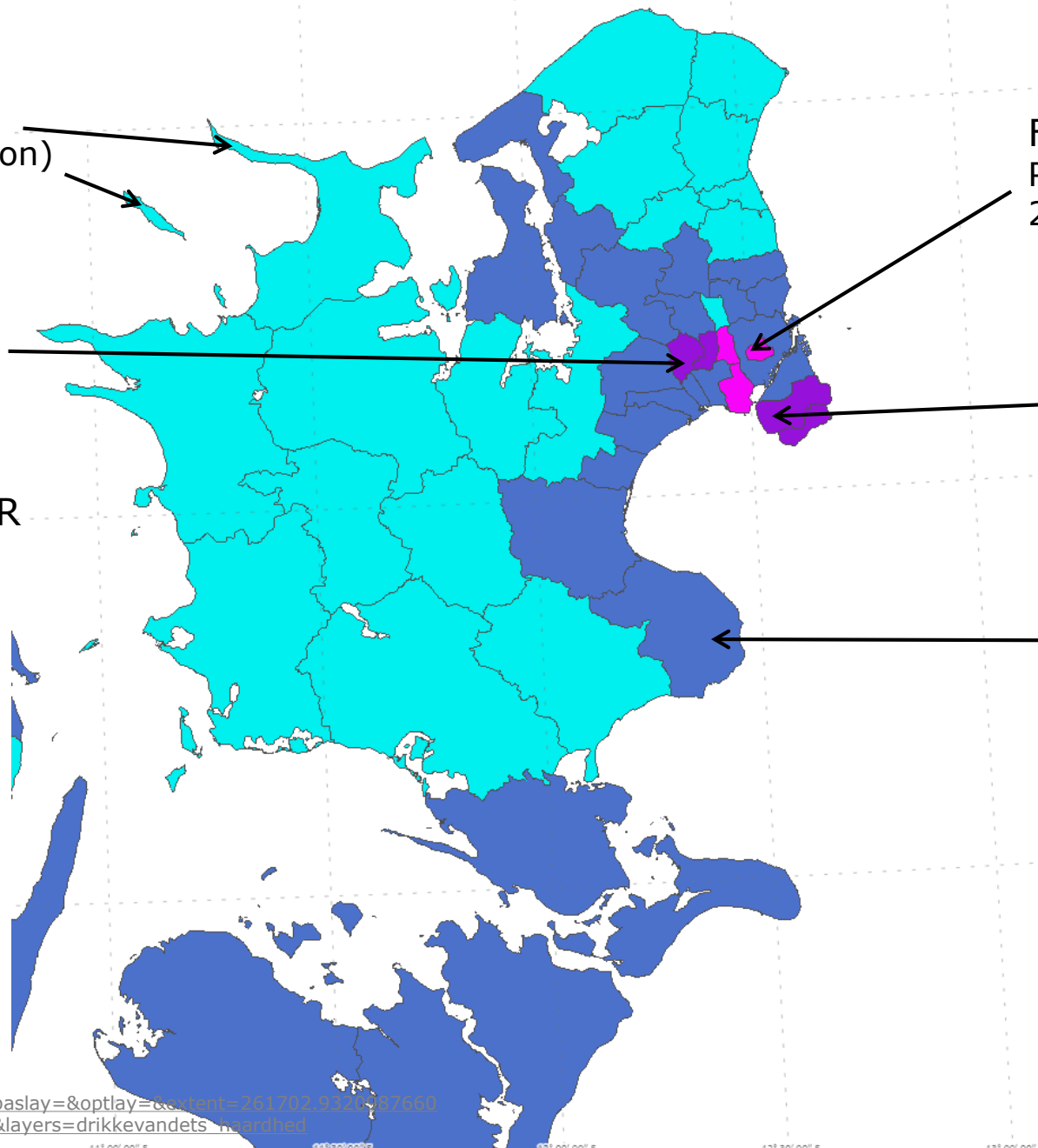
Brøndbyvester (HOFOR)
Pellet softening
September 2017

Other water works, HOFOR
- 202?

Frederiksberg Forsyning
Pellet softening?
2020-21

Tårnby Forsyning
Ion exchange
September 2017

St. Heddinge
Pellet softening
June 2017









Espevang water works

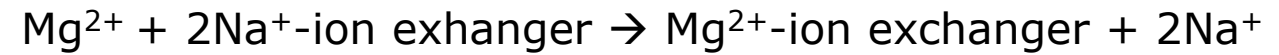
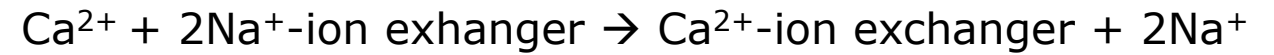
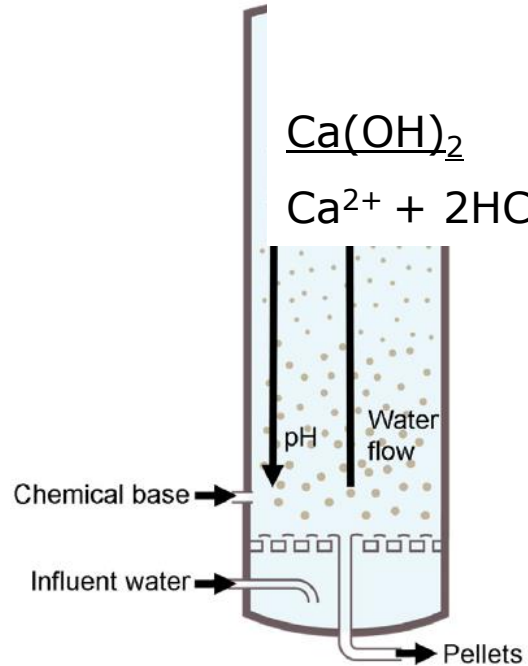
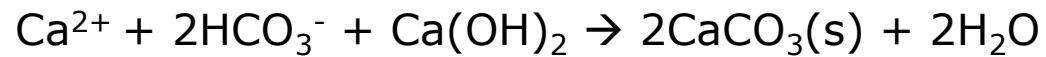
Annual production: 900,000 m³

Pellet softening

NaOH



Ca(OH)₂



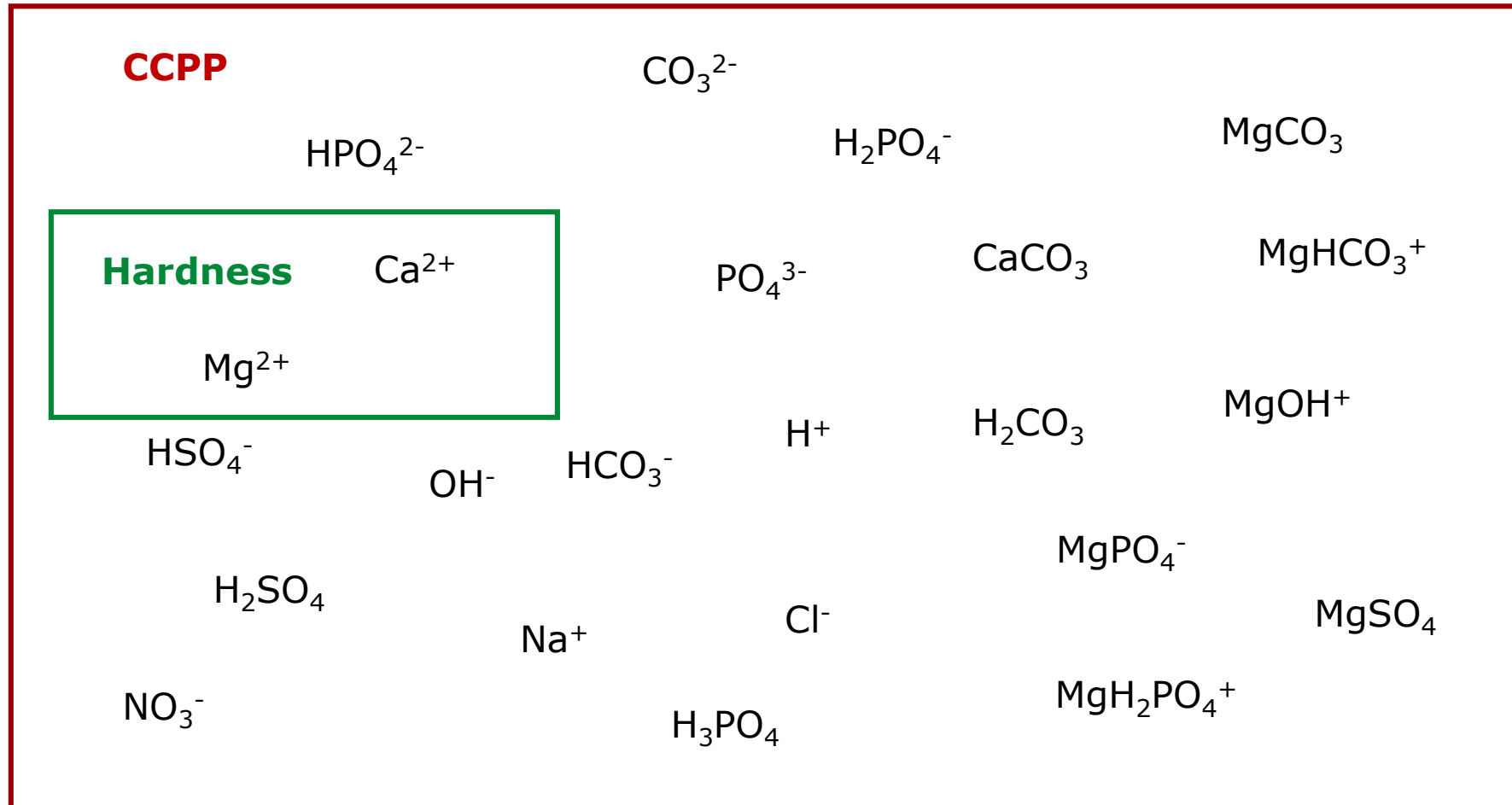
Ion exchange

Indicators for technology selection

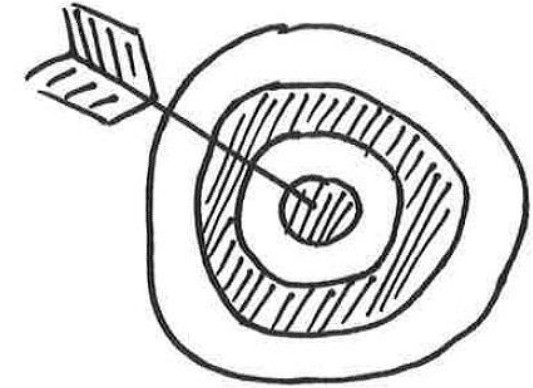
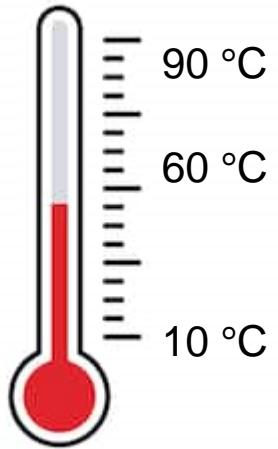
- Costs
- Operating and maintenance requirements
- Water loss
- By-products
- **Water quality**



Calcium Carbonate Precipitation Potential



CCPP depends on temperature



$CCPP_{90} < 0.7 \text{ mmol/L}$

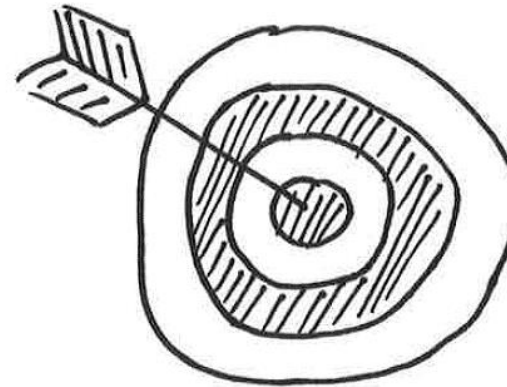
Corrosion

- Many indicators exist!
- Depends on pipe materials
- Varies from country to country



Galvanized steel

Larson-Skold Index:
$$\frac{[\text{Cl}^-]2[\text{SO}_4^{2-}]}{[\text{HCO}_3^-]}$$



Larson-Skold Index < 1.2

Other indicators



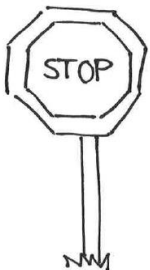
Decayed Missing Filled Surfaces

$$\text{DMF-S} = \exp\left(1.05 - \frac{0.18(F-0.33)}{0.25} - \frac{0.11(\text{Ca}-83.53)}{25.63}\right)$$



Legislation

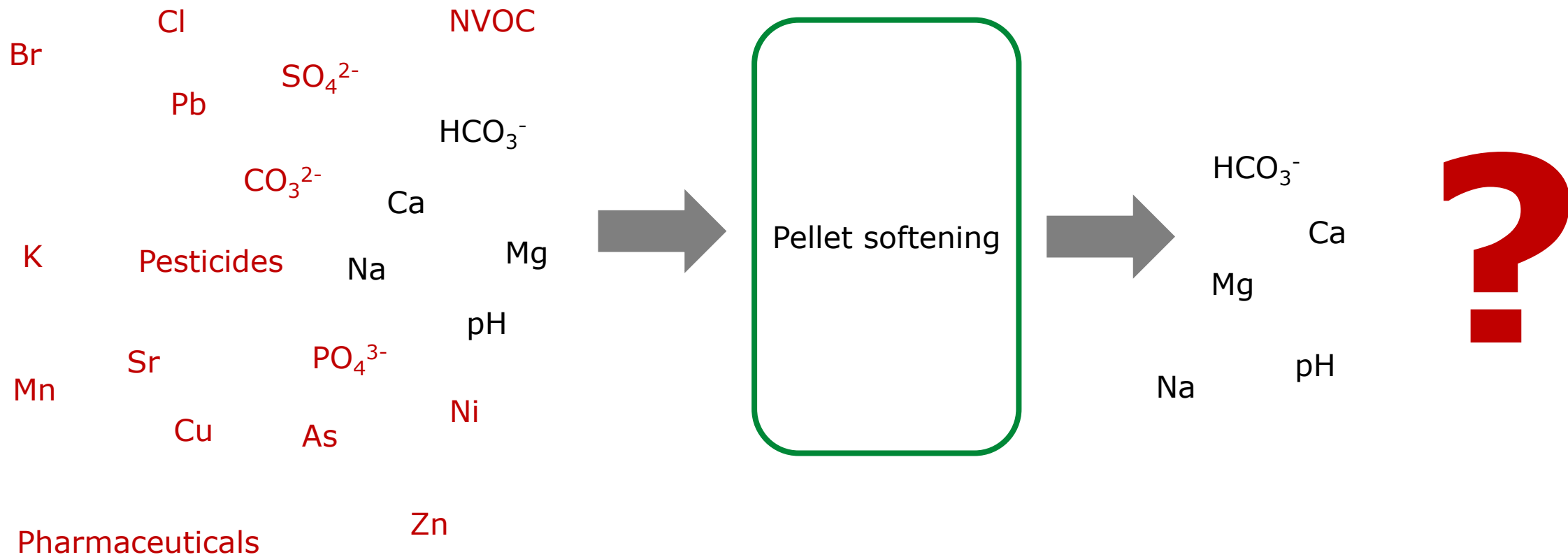
Na < 175 mg/L

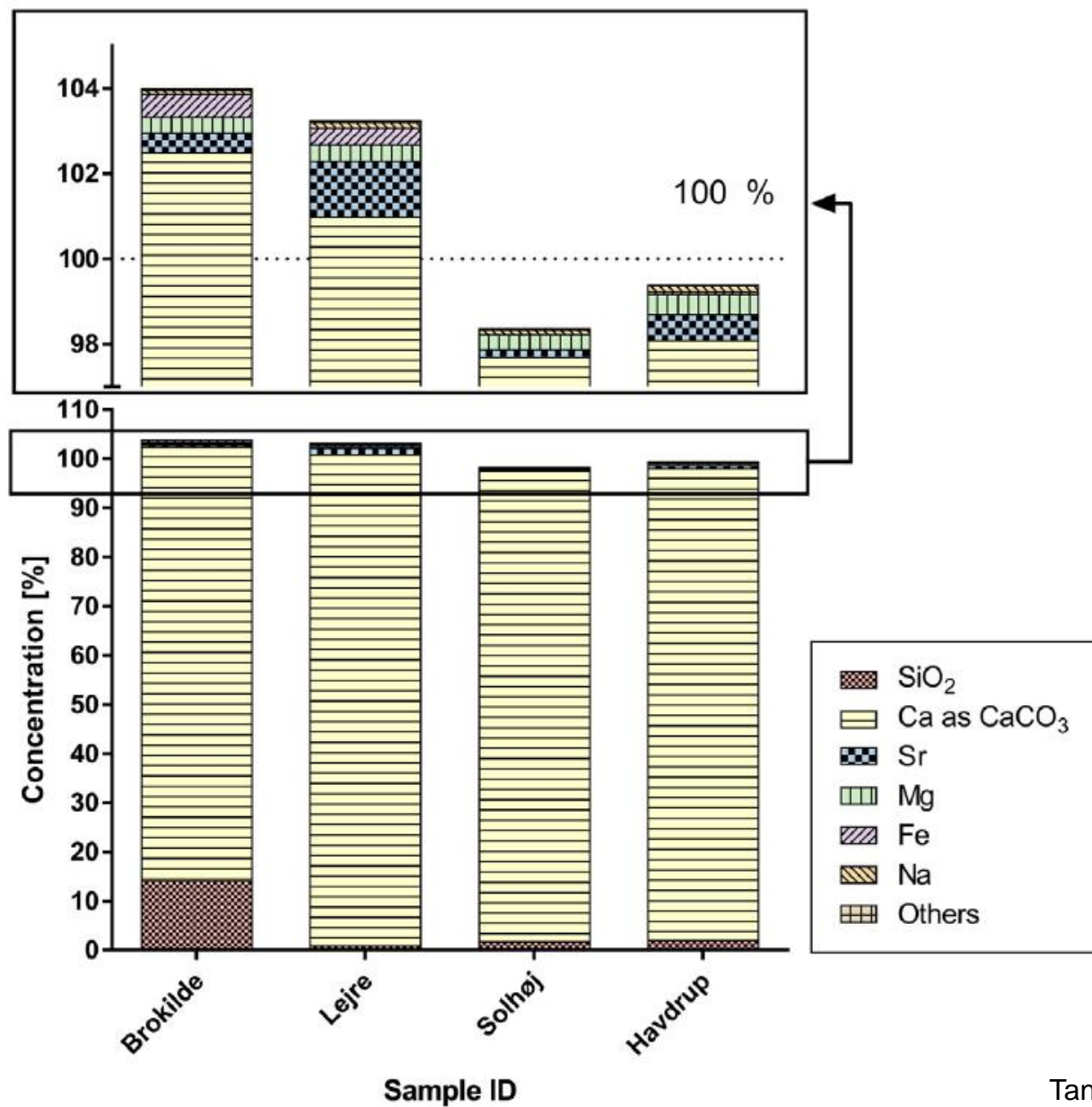


Barrier against e.g. heavy metals or organic micropollutants

What happens during softening?

Microorganisms





Take home messages

- Drinking water softening is being implemented centrally in Denmark, and the utilities must choose between different technologies
- Water quality indicators provide important information about the effects after softening, but requires understanding of the softening processes
- Including indicators beyond hardness reduction and costs can result in a more optimal implementation of drinking water softening

Thank you!

Camilla Tang

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